OLONA FIBER WILDER MAY FOR FISH LINE

Island Product is Test- Democrats May Want ed By Experts.

Y (Mail Special to the Advertiser.) WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.-A careful investigation has been made by the bureau of plant industry at the Department of Agriculture as to whether olona fiber can be worked by the machinery in use in any of our American spinning mills. One of the objects was, if possible, to show that this fiber could be made into fishing line. Some weeks ago Mr. Charles Clark took several samples of this fiber to the bureau of plant industry. Mr. Lyster H. Dewey, the Cotanist in charge of fiber plants, has made inquiry in several quarters.

"I took samples of the fiber, personally, to the Barbour Flax Manufacturing Company, at Paterson, N. J., to the Travers Bros. Twine Company, in New York City, and to the Lawrence Cord-age Works, also of New York," Mr. Dewey writes to Mr. Clark in reporting the results of his investigation. "The Lawrence Cordage people stated that they would be unable to prepare the fiber and spin it on their machinery They make hard fiber twines and cord-Travers Bros. make a large variety of twine cordage from various kinds of soft fiber, chiefly jute and Ameri-can, Russian and Asiatic hemp, as well as manila and sisal rope and binder twine. Mr. Travers told me that by having the fiber hakled, so as to produce the ribbons to a fibrous condition, it could probably be spun upon their machinery, but he thought it -doubtful whether it could be made into a satisfactory twine by any machines that he knew of.

"I then sent samples to nine different manufacturing companies, forwarding them with a letter. I have received replies from all except one of these companies. I regret that they give little encouragement as to the possibility of working the fiber on any machinery now used in American twine and cordage mills."

In his letter forwarding the samples, Mr. Dewey explained that olona fiber is produced only in Hawaii, that in former years it was extensively used by the natives there for fishing lines and other cordage and that it was much sought after by whalers, for harpoon Mr. Dewey also explained that olona is very strong and light and resists the injurious action of salt water. He stated further that if it could be worked on machinery, steps would be taken to produce it in commercial -quantities.

Copies of the letters received from manufacturers have been forwarded to Honolulu. One of these letters from the Edwin H. Fitler Company, of Philadelphia, says:

"Our machinery is intended for long tiered hemp, anywhere from three to feet, and the hemp, to work successfully, should all be properly cleaned and in a fibrous condition. On examining your sample we find the length satisfactory, the strength excellent, but the hemp is of a ribbon character and not fibrous; and never having tried to use hemp in that condition we are un-able to say what the result would be, should we run it through our machinery, but for fine work we fear it would be so lumpy and uneven that it would not be a merchantable article. If at any time you should have 300 or 400 and report the results, we should be very glad to do so,

The Ashaway Line & Twine Com pany, of Ashaway, R. I., suggested that samples be forwarded to some lin en thread manufacturers. "We think, said an official of that company, "that they could put this fiber through a similar process as they do flax and reduce it to a fine thread, in which shape we could twist same into fishing lines of any desired diameter."

The A. H. Hart Co., of New York, "This fiber is a member of the hard fiber family, and we are of the opinion it can not be successfully worked on soft fiber machinery, but it can probably be spun to the desired size by hand spinning, or to cordage by manufacturers of hard fiber.

LISIANSKI ISLAND.

The report of Capt. O. C. Hamlet. who commanded the revenue Thetis on her expedition to the island of Lisianski, where seventy-seven Japanese subjects were taken off and car ried to Honolulu, has reached Capt. C. F. Shoemaker, chief of the revenu cutter division of the Treasury Depart ment, and turned over to the State partment. The documents have been scanned by Secretary Hay but thus far nothing has been made public concerning the Department's program, further than that the report is not considered of very great importance. It is hinted no further action will be The Department has made public the text of Capt. Hamlet's report proper but there are other documents with it which are withheld. These are understood to be records of a sort of cour held aboard the Thetis to establish the status of the Japanese and their ject in hunting birds on the island.

Col. W. H. Michael, chief clerk of the Department, was asked today what the attitude of the Department would probably be towards any one seeking to

erty, which the Japs left on the island This property," he replied, "is prob ably of very little value, not enough to warrant a ship going there to bring It away. The Japanese were very glad to get away from the island. That meens to be the and of it."

notwithstanding Col. Michaef's statement, it is known that the government here is very cautious about taking upy step at this time that would he annoying to the Japanese authori-

BE CHOICE

Him for the Delegate.

A. A. Wilder, the well known attorney, is the man whom the island Democrats may select as their nominee for Delegate to Congress. He is said to have the lead in the race for the nomination, although Mr. Wilder has never made any effort to have his name considered.

Other men mentioned are S. M. Damon and W. A. Kinney, but it is said by those who are on the inside of Democratic conferences that the young attorney has the best chance.

Arthur Wilder is a member of the law firm of Robertson & Wilder and has been a prominent member of the bar has been a prominent member of the bar of Honolulu for a number of years. His partner, Mr. Robertson, is a Republican and the Republican National Committeeman for Hawaii. It is possible that Mr. Robertson may be called upon to manage the campaign in Hawaii this year. With Mr. Wilder in the field as Democratic nominee for delegate to Congress, and Mr. Robertson manager the Partners in the Partners was the Partners with the Partners was the Partn and Mr. Robertson managing the Republican campaign, the firm will be well represented in politics.

ties. The matter will probably be the subject of some future negotiations but there is apparently no intention of pressing these negotiations. Capt. Hamlet's report and confidential documents will remain in the files of the State Department for the present.

THE NEW BARRACKS. There is little new from the Washington end about government structures to be erected in Honolulu or by. Assistant Quartermaster General George C. Ruhlen, who has immedite supervision over the construction of army barracks, said today; Capt. Humphrey was detailed to Honolulu with instructions to survey the ground for a site for the new army barracks there and also to ascertain what sort of material is best adapted to the climate. We have not yet re-ceived his map. I suppose the barracks will, without doubt, be of wood. That is the most available material. Naturally, the construction of barracks, now contemplated for northern climates, where we can work only a portion of the year, will be given atten-tion by this office, in advance of the for the Honolulu barracks. In Hawaii building operations can be prosecuted all the year round. I should think it would be two or three months

before the work at Honolulu could be actively begun." THE IMMIGRANT STATION.

Mr. Charles E. Kemper, chief executive officer of the Supervising Archi-tect's office of the Treasury Department, was asked today what progress was being made with the immigrant station at Honolulu. 'The bids were to be opened in Honolulu July 15," "We have heard nothing from there lately but I expect the bids will be forwarded to us by the first mail, after they were opened. Accordingly the bids should reach us shortly after August 1. We shall give all necessary authority to hasten the work of construction as much as can be reasonably done, if any of the bids prove satisfactory to the Department."

HAWAHAN COINS.

The Treasury Department officials say that a good many of the Hawaiian silver coins are still outstanding. Examiner Robert E. Preston, of the division of the mint, stated today that the total amount of the old silver coins, presented for redemption up to July 1 of this year, was \$919,192,75. Of this sum \$34,192,75 has come in since January 1 last, the date fixed by law as the limit for receiving the coins. One consignment of \$10,000 was received

March 29 last. "The government continues to reeive the coins and to give legal tender noney in exchange for them," said Mr. Preston today, "although the date for so doing has expired. I suppose that plan will be continued. It will be seen that there is about \$80,000 of the silver still outstanding. No one can tell how long it will take to get this sum back. Neither can it be told how much of it has been melted down and used for va-

ious purposes, Mr. Preston was asked how much the ederal government had profited by the exchange of the Hawaiian coins for standard coins of the United States government. He replied that the seignorage was approximately \$20,000. This sum, gained from the Hawafian dollars, which yielded about seven per ent more silver than necessary for the American subsidiary coins, would considerably exceed the cost of melting the silver down and striking the new coins at the mint. No separate account, however, is kept of the cost of the

work at the mint. The Secretary of State has advised the Department of Commerce officially of a decree by the Republic of Panama that a duty of eight pesos per quintal (\$3.22 per 220 pounds) will be mposed on all coffee imported for consumption in that republic. The decree was dated May 5 and goes into effect ninety days after it was promulgated. ERNEST G. WALKER.

EVERY COMMUNITY has been enefitted by the introduction of Chameriain's Colle, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy into this country. scarcely a neighborhood but that someone can be found whose life has been cation of any person; or being himself a saved by its use. It is the best known herself intoxicated, shall be injured in nedicine for all forms of stomach and consequence of such intextention. All sowel troubles. It never fails to give persons aforenamed shall have a righ

ILLICIT LIQUOR TRADE AN OLDTIME TAX APPEAL JUDGE HARDY ON KAUAI'S

ed the illicit sale of liquor in the Red Light island. He said:

Our laws are based upon the fact of our social relations: that we live among our fellowmen—have to do with them, are of necessity mutually dependent: that it is impossible for us to stand apart as separate units, and refuse to have intercourse with our fellows.

We begin life utterly dependent. We grow up to mature years by the help of others, we enter upon active life, and every movement brings us into contact with other lives. Our physical wants are largely met by their activities, and we reciprocally affect them. Our moral nature is exercised and

developed, and trained and established by the humanity around us. Sympathy, kindness, helpfulness, all humane qualities grow because they take hold upon those with whom we are in daily intercourse. And so potent is human fellow-ship, that even when perverted and injurious, it fails not of its evil effect. "He that walketh with wise men shall be wise but the companion of fools shall be de-stroyed." He who formed mankind to live in social relations, and made these not only the outward conditions, but the necessary means of developing a true manhood, has implanted in our deepest consciousness the sense of right and wrong, and it is by this divirely given intuition, that we are to be governed, if we are to attain the true end of life. But because there could be no scope for the exercise of conscience, no right or wrong in human conduct, no responsibility unless the man were a free agent, we have the power to darken counsel, to disobey the teaching of the monitor within, and to take and to follow the downward road to ruin.

But the evil must not be permitted to prey upon the good, to stand in the way of the progress of the race towards human government and put the power of the sword into the hands of the magis-

As I have said on former occasions, where we may meet and overcome the enemies of the right, where retributive justice may await the evil doer, where the loyal and the innocent may find pro-

I would not assert or imply that the repression of crime is the only important duty of the Government.

The State, as an organized body, hav ing complete and ultimate control in all civil matters, has the widest field for its beneficial activity. Its power of usefulness is great beyond comparison, And the Government that would shut out from its subjects the increasing light of advancing civilization, and deny their aspiration for better life, must go down before the predestined, the inevitable have seen the range of law covers all our civil relations. Its directing and repressive force is exerted not alone upon acts criminal in their nature, which our moral sense intuitively preceives to be wrong, but it also includes a multitude of things forbidden, and of other things commanded to be done, all of which the experience that brings wisdom has found to be needful. Such as fiscal law relating to revenue for the support of the state, and including duties on imports, taxes of personal and real property, licenses, etc. Violation of these statutes are punished with more or less severity, in various ways, chiefly by fines or for feitures. In this connection, Gentlemen, I desire to direct your attention to the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquors, a breach of the law, it is to be feared that is far too common throughout the

was much impressed with this harm ful state of things on reading the Liquor License statistics of 1903 given out by the Territorial Treasurer in comparison with those furnished by the U. S. The late Treasurer gave the whole number of licenses, wholesale and retail for 1903 as 142. The U. S. Collector for the same year, 1903, reported the number of wholesale and retail liquor dealers as 582, showing a difference of 440, that being the number of places where liquor was sold in violation of Territorial law.

How many of the crimes of violence homicides and serious assaults, that are becoming alarmingly frequent, arise from this prolific source of evil? What an amount of degradation and injury to those who commit such acts under the maddening influence of intoxicating liquor! What a terrible-what an intolerable infliction upon the innocent victims Think of the physical and moral devastations proceeding from these places of unguarded, unrestrained traffic in liquo The men who carry on this unlawful business have shown their lawless disposition in so doing, and it is too much to expect that they would regard the velfare of their customers, or their suffering families or the peace of the

neighborhood. The sale of intoxicating drink even in well regulated saloons is unlike the sale of the necessaries of life, or of ordinary commodities, in the usual course of trade. The law-making power has recognized—has been obliged to recognize-the need of surrounding the liquo saloon with careful and stringent These are prescribed in the license and for any violation of them, if a first offense, the licensee fined \$250 and for a second offense he shall be fined \$500 and forfeit his license and be liable upon his \$1,000 bond. time, place, quantity and manner of sale are prescribed. No sale is allowed to minors, or women, or to any person habitually intemperate. provision in behalf of husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person injured in person, property or means of support by an intoxicate person, or in consequence of the intox depended upon. For sale by housen, any hierard dealer, who by selling of month & Co. Wholesale Agents. giving intoxicating inquor shall have

LIHUE, Aug. 1.—Judge Hardy, in his caused the intoxication in whole or in charge to the Grand Jury, severely scorpart of such person, for all damages sustained, and for exemplary damages. And a married woman may sue and re cover as if a feme sole.

But what redress has a sufferer from intoxication either his own, or that of another, against the unlicensed seller? We braud drunkenness in public, as a criminal offense, and fine the man who thus volutarily dethrones his reason and manhood; and for a second offense he is liable to imprisonment at hard labor. The licensee is under a heavy responsibility in money not to promote drunken-ness—the lawless dealer is restrained

only by the fear of detection. Now, Gentlemen, it is for you as good citizens, and in your special capacity as Grand Jurors and guardians of the public good, to investigate this matter of the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquor, in any of its unlawful forms, and to consider the facts that may be brought before you by the prosecuting officer, or lance. I that may lie within your own personal knowledge, giving your sworn evidence thereof, and if to your minds it is made clear that any persons charged with this offense are guilty, you should indict them. If on the other hand, the evi-dence in support of the charge is to your minds insufficient and unsatisfactory, you should ignore it. Your investigations as to this class of offenses, and so of all other offenses brought to your attention, are to be made under a profound sense of the solemn oath which you have taken.

I. HARDY,

Judge 5th Circuit Court July 27, 1904.

CRIMINAL CASES FOR FEDERAL JURY

There will be a heavy criminal calendar for the grand and trial juries of the its true ideals. And therefore has the Federal court at the approaching term. Divine Governor of the world ordained Besides the case of Third Engineer Kerr Besides the case of Third Engineer Kerr of the transport Buford, another case of assault upon the high seas is that of Manuel Lucero, the Costa Rican our Courts are the vantage battle ground committed yesterday as elsewhere re-where we may meet and overcome the ported. Leaving aside what difference there may be in the degree of seriousness of injuries inflicted, Lucero's offense is a graver one according to the statutes than Kerr's. Lucero is a sea-man charged with assaulting an officer, while Kerr is an officer charged with assaulting a seaman. They are held under different sections.

In the Kerr case, W. H. Vance, a fireman, was this week committed to jail as a witness in default of \$500 bail. This action was taken when it was found that he was about to depart from

the Territory.

The latest about Kerr is contained in a letter from Marshal John H. Shine at San Francisco to Marshal E. R. uplifting of the race, the coming of the Divine Kingdom upon earth. As we steps could be taken for sending the steps could be taken for sending the prisoner to Honolulu until his petition for habeas corpus was disposed of.

Meantime Frank Ramos, the complaining witness, is still in the Queen's Hospital with the injury to his jaw unhealed, though months have elansed since it was inflicted. When he received the blow his head was resting against an iron stanchion, which made the effect so terrible as has proved. Besides the foregoing, there are two or three postoffice cases, the cigar smuggling case and a good many Jap-

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

Large sums of money are no

doubt realized from simple spec-

ulation, but the great fortunes

are derived from legitimate and honest business-where the goods furnished are worth the price they bring. Certain famous business men have accumulated their millions wholly in this way. Prompt and faithful in every contract or engagement they enjoy the confidence of the public and rommand a class of trade that is refused to unstable or tricky competitors. In the long run it does not pay to cheat or deceive others. A humbug may be advertised with a noise like the blowing of a thousand trumpets, but it is soon detected and exposed. The manufacturers of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood, and cures Anemia, Scrofula. Debility, Influenza, Throat and Lung Troubles, and Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It is a scientific remedy and a food with a deligious taste and flavour. bottle convinces. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by shemists here and everywhere.

GRIEVANCE

What Government The Pacific Cable Co.'s Physicians Are Asked to Do.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

With L. E. Pinkham, president, there were present at the Board of Health J. F. Brown, the third member, was abmeeting yesterday afternoon Dr. C. B. Cooper, Dr. W. H. Mays and Assistant Attorney General W. S. Fleming. C. Charlock, secretary, and Miss Mae Weir, stenographer, were in attend-

AN OLD GRIEVANCE.

President Pinkham, in his usual submission of business, introduced an old grievance of Government physicians against the Attorney General's Department in dictating terms on which they shall do the most disagreeable police work. He said:

"The letter of Dr. R. J. McGettigan brings before us the subect of Government physicians in sparsely settled districts, and what is his fair due as between the various departments." Dr. McGettigan's letter was read a

the meeting, being as follows: Hana, Maui, H. T., July 28, 1904. Hon, L. E. Pinkham, President of

Board of Health, Honolulu, H. T. Sir: On June 30 about noontime I was ordered per telephone by the Deputy Sheriff of Kipahulu, to start at once for Kalepa Gulch to examine the body of a Chinaman (Akiu) who had been found dead on the beach. On inquiring what authority he had for calling me he replied that he had been ordered by L. M. Baldwin, Sheriff of Maul, to call the doctor to examine the body.

Kalepa Gulch is sixteen miles from Hana and is between Kipahulu and Kaupo, and the last four miles of the trail is about the worst and most dangerous in the Hawaiian Islands. There are three gulches, between 500 and 600 feet deep, to cross, and the trail leading through is at places on a grade of fifty per cent. actual measurement. On account of heavy grades and rough country, traveling in Hana district is principally done on horse-back and, from the nature of the country, is slow and tedious. At Kipahulu I changed my saddle horse for a mule and proceeded with all possible haste so as to complete my work before dark.

On reaching the place where the body vas I made the necessary examination, The body was in an advanced stage of decomposition and presented evidence of death by drowning, in fact was found close to the breakers where the tide had receded and left it. Myself and the coroner's jury were satisfied that the ause of death was drowning. The deputy sheriff and jury considered that to was unnecessary, besides darkness was coming on, we were several miles from any habitation without lanterns, and to travel that trail in the dark would be foolhardy. So the coroner's jury brought in their verdict and we started homeward and attempted to reach Kipahulu, or at least to get over the worst gulches before it became too dark to see. I was compelled to stay at Kipahulu that night and return home next

I am relating all this so that you may get some idea of the difficulties I am (enclosed) for \$50 which was returned per Sheriff Baldwin, in the condition in which you see it. I enclose the cor-respondence between the Clerk to High Sheriff and Sheriff Baldwin. ee in this letter of the Clerk to High | Sheriff \$10 is offered in settlement of the bill, and he states that several years ago \$10 was the amount allowed. wish to refer this matter to the Board of Health and hope that I am oot presuming too much when I think you can have the matter arranged satsfactorily. Under the existing conditions where these services to the At-torney General's Department are not part of my duties I think my services on this occasion are worth at least \$50, and I think the medical members It is probable that a number of cases and I thought you would like to take ip the matter of compensation from the Attorney General's Department to Sovernment physicians and have it settled so that physicians will know just what their position is.

Very respectfully, R. J. McGETTIGAN, M. D. CLERK DOW'S VETO.

In returning the bill to Sheriff Baldvin, H. M. Dow, Clerk to High Sher-

You will notice in your instructions veral years ago, that only \$10 would e allowed for post mortems and autopsies unless there were great reaons fully expressed for more than \$10." Dr. Cooper said that such extraorlinary duties, with a salary of \$50 a month, and for such a trip as Dr. Mc Gettigan described, should be worth \$50. For making a journey of sixteen miles each way the department employing him should pay him a reasonable There were many similar he had carried out his mission. amount. cases while E. P. Dole was Attorney General, Attorney General Andrews was disposed to be fair.

Mr. Fleming said he knew Dr. Mc He Gettigan had a very hard district. ircumstances when he turned down the Mr. Fleming moved that the matter he referred to the Attorney Gen-

eral. The motion carried. SETTLEMENT MATTERS.

A report from the special committee on pasturage at the Scittement, signed by J. C. Lane, chairman, recommended that the matter be left to the discretion of the superintendent.

COURT SITS

Case Will Come Up Today.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Theo. F. Lansing and J. R. Galt held the session of the Tax Appeal Court yesterday in Judge Gear's courtroom. sent. The cases heard yesterday were those of Jos. S. Emerson, H. F. Wichman, Queen Emma Estate, Emily C. Judd, T. H. Davies Estate and H. F. Wicoman & Co., Ltd. Today the cases first in order will be those of Antonio Perry and Pacific Commercial Cable Co. The cable company appeals from an assessment of \$42,800. Arthur A. Wilder of Robertson & Wilder appears in all cases for the assessor. Appealing taxpayers in most cases thus far have appeared in person or been represented lay attorneys-in-fact.

Mr. Emerson, pleading his own two cases yesterday, took the ground that when the Government cut down salaries to bedrock it should not try to increase the burdens of the taxpayers. He did not complain of high taxes when the Government paid him a good salary. One of the grounds given by the assessor for raising the assessment on his homestead at Hackfeld, Spencer and Kapiolani streets was that he had frontages on three streets. Mr. Emerson replied that the extensive frontier of his demesne gave facilities to thieves to rob him of fruit and the Government gave him no protection. With regard to a corner lot under lease to a Chinaman, Mr. Emerson took his stand against a raise upon the statutory valuation of eight years' rental. Assessor Holt said such a valuation would be unjust when the land was obviously worth much more and the lease had but nine years more to run. Mr. Wilder backed the assessor's contention up with a decision of the Supreme Court, besides showing that the statute made an exception where

the eight years' rental might be unjust. There was a lot of good-natured sparring between layman and lawyer. When, finally, A. V. Gear was called as an expert on the assessor's side, Mr. Emerson lugubiously exclaimed:
"If I had known that all this array

was to have been brought against me, I should have brought a lawyer with -0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0

The president's message, referring to

the report just mentioned, remarked:
"The president of the Board wishes to ay there never was a time when such a spirit of contentment prevailed over the entire Settlement. Such sacrifices as have fallen to the lot of these people have been met with the exclamation, 'Patience, we must bear our share.' This is no time to introduce regulaions that to some might seem too exacting."

HEALTH AND MOSQUITOES. "As you are aware," President Pinkham wrote, "we are working under a reduced force of inspectors who cannot cover the entire area of Honolulu daily, hence, there have been an increase of rats in the city, we have desired to locate them, particularly those that may have died of unknown causes

"The city is in a sound condition of under in attending to this work for the health, but it is an established fact that sheriff's department. I rendered a bill rats are carriers of epidemic disease, so we desire to make war on them.

columns of the newspapers is an invitation for the citizens to take an interest in their own welfare by giving information.

"As the mosquito is a carrier of malaria and fever as well as a nuisance, the notice relative to this insect invites people to aid by information, so the inspector may spend less time in seeking out localities and more time in exterminating the mosquitoes.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Letters from Dr. L. E. Cofer. Passed Assistant Surgeon, Chief Quarantine Officer, gave details of health conditions in the Orient and the Colonies. They were placed on file.

Reports for June were received and from Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, chief sanitary officer and inspector of cemeteries, and Jas. Nott Jr., substitute inspector of buildings, plumbing and house sewers.

DR. COOPER'S MISSION.

Dr. Cooper read a detailed report of his mission to Washington as representative of the Territory of Hawaii at the conference of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States with representatives of State and Territorial Boards of Health, together with his participation as a delegate of the Hawailan Medical Association in the annual meeting of the American Medical Association at Atlantic City, New Jersey. The report also included Dr. Cooper's visit to President Roosevelt and his attendance

at the Republican National Convention. Dr. Mays, at the conclusion of the reading, said that the thanks of the Board of Health and of the whole population of the Territory were due Dr. Cooper for the able manner in which

Mr. Fleming heartily endorsed the remarks of Dr. Mays.

conversational discussion ensued on the prospects of Federal interest being taken in the unfortunates of Hawaii, with special reference to scientific exertions for discovering a cure for leprosy. It was remarked that Japan and Mexico had thus far been in advance of the United States in investigations of the stoarge. Dr. Cooper spoke hopefully of the chance of a visit to Hawali by Surgeon General Wyman

Dr. Chaper's report is too lengthy for insertion in this cruwded tome, but will